

further out than planned because they had been discovered by a Japanese fishing boat. During their approach to Tokyo, the crew of the "Ruptured Duck" spotted a formation of enemy planes, but because of their special training and unique flying tactics, the Japanese formation never detected the "Ruptured Duck." Crew 7 successfully bombed the Nippon Steel Factory in Tokyo.

Following their airstrikes, all 16 aircraft either ditched at sea or crash landed because they did not have enough fuel to make it to their intended landing sites on the Chinese mainland. The commander of Crew 7, LT T.W. Lawson, attempted to land the "Ruptured Duck" on a beach, but instead struck the water a quarter mile off the Chinese coastline. The crew was forced to swim to shore.

Staff Sergeant Thatcher, the only member of Crew 7 who was unharmed, cared for the injured until the Chinese arrived to help. Sadly, 11 Doolittle Raiders were killed or captured by the Japanese during the raid but, remarkably, 69 of them were eventually rescued.

Staff Sergeant Thatcher went on to serve in England and became an engineer/gunner on a B-26 for the invasion of North Africa. He was discharged from the service on July 11, 1945.

For his gallantry in action during the raid on Japan, he received the Silver Star. He was also awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, along with the Chinese Army, Navy, and Air Corps Medal, Class A, 1st Grade.

Today, I would like to honor the four courageous Doolittle Raiders who remain with us: Richard E. Cole, Robert L. Hite, Edward J. Saylor and David J. Thatcher.

Let us also take a moment to honor the 76 others who have passed.

The success of the Doolittle Raid marked a turning point in the war. It provided a morale boost for the United States and it proved to the Japanese people that they were no longer invulnerable.

The Doolittle Raiders have earned a hallowed place in our American history, and today I commend Mr. Thatcher and his comrades for their courage and sacrifice.

#### TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL ROY A. NASH

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, today I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing RADM Roy A. Nash, who will retire on May 2, 2013, as the Commander of the Eighth Coast Guard District of New Orleans.

Since graduating from the Coast Guard Academy in 1979, Rear Admiral Nash has served in a variety of operational and staff assignments during his 34 years of service. A few of his assignments during his years with the Coast Guard include serving as the

Special Assistant to the Deputy Commandant for Operations, Deputy Director of the National Maritime Intelligence Center, Commander of the Coast Guard Sector Southeastern New England, Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Marine Safety Center, and Commanding Officer of Marine Safety in Portland, ME.

Rear Admiral Nash will retire as the Commander of the Eighth Coast Guard District in New Orleans, where he was responsible for Coast Guard operations that span 26 States, including over 1,200 miles of coastline and 10,300 miles of inland waterways. Prior to this assignment, Rear Admiral Nash served as the Deputy Federal On-Scene Coordinator for the Deepwater Horizon oilspill response. In this capacity, Rear Admiral Nash joined more than 40,000 responders to provide needed relief for citizens, wildlife, and the environment. His outstanding leadership in these operations played an integral role in resolving the unparalleled problems posed by the ongoing spill.

Rear Admiral Nash's illustrious career includes many military decorations. Among them are the Legion of Merit, Coast Guard Meritorious Service Medal, Coast Guard Commendation Medal, and Coast Guard Achievement Medal. Rear Admiral Nash has been and continues to be an inspiration to all those who have been impacted by his tireless service.

It is with my greatest sincerity that I ask my colleagues to join me, along with Rear Admiral Nash's family, in recognizing the hard work, dedication, and many accomplishments of this incredible leader.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO GERALDINE MITCHELL

• Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I rise to commemorate Geraldine Mitchell of Toledo, OH.

Ms. Mitchell saved a woman's life during her work day as a bus driver in Ohio's fourth most populous city. Every day, hundreds of Toledoans take public transit to work, to the doctor's office, to school.

As a driver for the Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority with some 16 years of experience, Ms. Mitchell keeps a watchful eye—for children chasing balls into the street, for passersby crossing busy roads in front of on-coming traffic. So, on an afternoon in March, Ms. Mitchell did not hesitate to act as she witnessed a woman attempting to commit suicide along the bus route. Ms. Mitchell immediately stopped her bus and ran to the woman's aid.

Bus passengers and Corey Bush, an off-duty police officer from a neighboring jurisdiction, also ran to help as Ms. Mitchell performed CPR to keep the woman alive before emergency responders arrived. According to the To-

ledo Police Department, the victim would have died if not for Ms. Mitchell's quick actions.

A police officer responding to the incident entered the woman's home and found a man unconscious. Both individuals were taken to Mercy St. Vincent Medical Center—and they are alive today.

Ms. Mitchell and her fellow citizens are heroes whose actions saved a life, potentially two. They didn't give any thought to their own safety. They did what many of us hope we would do by acting swiftly when a fellow citizen was in danger. Together, they exhibited the courage worthy of recognition here today. In addition to receiving the Toledo Police Department's Meritorious Public Service Award, it is my honor to commend Ms. Mitchell on the Senate Floor.●

#### RECOGNIZING NELA PARK

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise in recognition of General Electric's famed Nela Park, which is celebrating its 100th Anniversary this year.

Nela Park was built in 1913, but its roots go back even further.

In 1879, American hero and one of Ohio's great luminaries, Thomas Edison, invented the carbon filament lamp. This invention led to the founding of Edison Electric, which in 1892 would merge with a competitor to become General Electric.

GE had many competitors by the turn of the century. When the National Electric Lamp Company, NELA, was acquired by GE, it prompted the development of Nela Park in East Cleveland. The 92 acre campus was completed 2 years later and was the world's first industrial park, another example of Ohio's leadership and trailblazing spirit.

Nela Park is famous for its Georgian Revival architecture and every year features a world-renowned Christmas lighting display, modeled after the lighting display in Washington, DC. By 1975, the park earned the recognition it deserved and was listed as a Historic Place in the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Register.

Today, Nela Park is the national headquarters of GE's Lighting & Electrical Institute and serves as a source of innovation and a testament to Ohio's manufacturing strength. In an age of environmental and efficiency consciousness, GE lighting still illuminates the world, advancing new technologies such as fluorescents and light-emitting diodes.

For more than a century GE has employed Ohioans—at all levels of the company—and has been a significant part of our State and our Nation's economy. I commend GE for its positive impact on Ohio, the United States, and the world.

I am proud that GE Lighting calls Ohio its home, and I look forward to its continued production and innovation in the Buckeye state.●